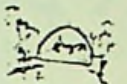




The

KALIFORNSKI



NEWSLETTER OF THE YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, INC.

NO. 16—Oct. 1980

P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95077

Circulation 425

(A NON-PROFIT, NON-RELIGIOUS, & NON-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION)

EDITOR: Patricia L. (Gospodnetich) Solano - (408) 724-1731 or 724-4725

President's Message

by
Andy Gulermovich

There will be no PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE this month as I have returned, temporarily to my old job as KALIFORNSKI Editor. I am replacing Pat Solano for the next two months. Pat is on vacation in Yugoslavia and will not return until the middle of October. Nevenka Novcich, Ron Hill, and John Basor will be assisting me to get out our newsletter. I hope that you enjoy our efforts.

Next month in my PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, I will discuss some details regarding the fact finding committee set up to inquire into a building or property for YACO.

PLEASE NOTE!

FALL POTLUCK FOR ALL TO ENJOY!!

Share with us on October 5, 1980 at the VFW Hall in Freedom, from 4 PM to 8 PM. Come, bring a friend or several friends along with a dish of your choice (bring an ample portion—Slavonians are good eaters). Please don't forget your own table service! We promise you a good time and lots of good conversation and fellowship. We will have a general store where you can purchase valuable items at reduced prices!!

Don't forget—

- Bring a friend or friends
- Bring enough food
- Bring your own silverware and dishes

And then...leave the rest up to us!!

YACO Officers

PRESIDENT: Andy Gulermovich - 758-6252

VICE-PRESIDENT: Nevenka Novcich - 724-7647

SECRETARY: Bruce Arthur - 476-4586

FINANCIAL SECRETARY: Dorothy (Radov) Bohn
722-6288

TREASURER: Ron Hill - 724-1284

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR: John (Ivo) Basor
724-2169

Hear Ye! Hear Ye!

Fall Potluck

WHEN: October 5, 1980
4:00 PM

WHERE: VFW HALL - 1960 Freedom Blvd.
Freedom, CA

WHO: YACO members, relatives, friends
and anyone interested in good
good and in having a good time.

PROGRAM: Adam Eterovich will be our
featured speaker after we eat.
You won't want to miss this
talk. He will have new material
and information for us.
SEE STORY ON PAGE 3.

Sports In Yugoslavia

by
John (Ivo) Basor



The 35th Yugoslav Soccer Championship of the First League started with its first round on Sunday, August 17th, 1980.

On Sunday, August 17th, Pero Hazdovac, his uncle, a cousin and Ivo, Hazdovac's brother and I went to see the HAJDUK—SLOBODA game in Split. HAJDUK won by a score of 1-0. At the game there were 20 thousand or more fans. The game was played at the new Sports Center where last year's Mediterranean Games were held. This new Sports Center is one of the most modern in Yugoslavia and probably in Europe. At the center there is a soccer stadium which can seat about 60 thousand people and it is also covered. There are outdoor and indoor swimming pools and much more. I think it is gorgeous.

To bring you up to date, last Sunday, Sept. 14th the 5th round was played and the following scores were achieved.

HAJDUK—VELEZ	1:0
ZAGREB—SLOBODA	2:1
BUDUCNOST-VOJVOKINA	0:0
OFK BEOGRAD—VARDAR	2:0
RIJEKA—RADNICKI	3:0
OLIMPIJA—CRVENA ZVEZDA	2:0
SARAJEVO—ZELJEZNICAR	1:2
NAPREDAK—DINAMO	1:1
PARTIZAN—DORAC	0:0

(Note) There are 34 rounds in the Soccer First League Championship (17 are played in the fall season and the other 17 in the spring. 18 teams compete).

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TO JOIN!**

When patronizing our advertisers, please mention that you saw their ad in The KALIFORNSKI. We appreciate their support and they will appreciate yours.

Dates to Remember

- Oct. 4 EVEINING IN BEOGRAD, Cupertino, CA. See article elsewhere in this issue
- Oct. 5 Fall Potluck - VFW Hall, 1960 Freedom Blvd., Freedom, CA 4:00 to 8:00 PM
- Oct. 8 YACO Folk Dance Class, EA Hall School, Watsonville, 7-9 PM.
- Oct. 10 Executive Board Meeting at First Federal Savings and Loan, East Lake & Tuttle Ave., Watsonville. 7:00 PM
- Nov. 2 YACO Business Meeting VFW Hall - 7:00 PM
- Nov. 5 YACO Dance Class Meeting
- Nov. 7 Executive Board Meeting
- Dec. 7 Second Annual Christmas Party
- Dec. 10 YACO Dance Class Meeting
- Dec. 12 Executive Board Meeting

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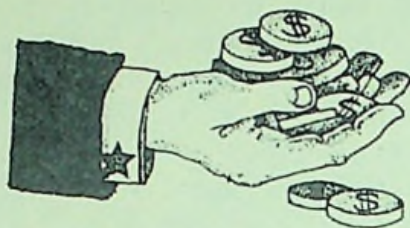
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NICK SCURICH

Treasurer's Report

by
Ron Hill



Checking account balance \$382.09
(as of 8-15-80)

INCOME

Memberships	\$130.00
Advertisements	60.00
Statue tickets	32.00
Subscriptions	5.00
Total Income	\$227.00

EXPENSES:

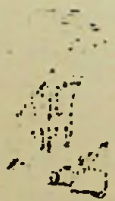
KALIFORNSKI printing (7) ..	\$170.40
KALIFORNSKI printing (8) ...	188.93
Postage	29.40
Anbar Storage	27.50
Dance instructor	10.00
Bank adjustment	8.00
Float decorations	75.00
Total Expenses	\$509.23

Checking account balance \$99.86
(as of 9-15-80)

NOTE - Cash on hand in savings \$3,034.10

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Guest Speaker

Adam Eterovich will be YACO's guest speaker at our October 5 Potluck. Mr. Eterovich has written several books on Yugoslavs in America with an emphasis on California and Nevada. His talk will be packed with stories of the Yugoslav presence in America from the time of Columbus through the 20th Century.

Mr. Eterovich's love and pride in our people will be evident in his remarks. He has spent well over 20 years researching Yugoslavs in America. He has in his files the family names of over 150,000 Yugoslavian families in America. His knowledge and background are outstanding.

Adam Eterovich was born in San Francisco and his parents came from Pučišće on the island of Brač. His family has been in San Francisco since 1860. Adam attended public schools in "The City" and is a graduate of San Francisco State University. He was a Korean War volunteer and served 4 years in the service. He is a member of the California Historical Society, the Slavonic MBS Society of San Francisco and is a lifetime member of CFU.

Mr. Eterovich is a longtime researcher and writer of Croatians in America. He is president of the Croatian Geneological Society, Croatian-American Academic Association of the Pacific and is the founder of Ragusan Press which publishes Croatian and other south slavic Americana.

Our Good friend is a publisher by profession. He is married and has one daughter. (He met and married his wife Danica while in Zagreb). While in Zagreb, Adam did graduate work at the University of Zagreb.

You will enjoy learning the roles played by Yugoslavs in the American Revolution, the Civil War and the Gold Rush in 1849 in California, and of the settling of the West.

For an interesting and informative evening, join us. You will not want to miss this remarkable man.



(Editor's note: This story is a journal of a girl from Yugoslavia who was vacationing in America. It was forwarded to THE KALIFORNSKI by YACO member ELSIE MATTE and translated by NEVENKA NOVCICH)

IMPRESSIONS OF BERKELEY by a young Yugoslav student

The wind whistles and delightfully flows through the wide open windows of our small, but comfortable Ford Pinto. Traveling at the speed up to 90 miles per hour, we ourselves whistle only to counteract the sounds of our speeding vehicle.

Our hair is disheveled by the fierce wind; our bare feet, resting on the opened windows, are cooled by that wind. We are listening to the sounds of the Bee Gees while beginning to munch on peaches, plums, and sandwiches. All these combines activities enhance our journey and intensify our anticipation of Berkeley.

Ahead of us lies an interminable freeway, with its numerous bridges, intersections, and overpasses of concrete. The road abounds with vehicles of different sizes, models, colors, all pounding along lanes of asphalt. Occasionally, a "hippie" van, decorated with vibrant colors and impressimistic designs, moves along side of us, momentarily sharing its musical sounds and aromatic whiffs of smoke. Such vehicles add a special color and stand out among the huge family Buicks and incredibly fast sports cars that move like acrobats.

we are expecting to see our preconceived images of America in Berkeley-concrete buildings embellished with glass and plastic, and factory chimneys belching pollutants. Instead, our freeway narrows to a boulevard that is graced by trees and their shadows, by fences of wood and stone, and by streets dissecting the main road. Beyond the facade, we see the real face of Berkeley-a natural and honest face.

Immediately discernable to us is Telegraph Street, not only a business district but the meeting place of the city's young. Here the youth congregate, moving in long lines; their presence makes us wonder if we should cling tenaciously to our wallets. But once we are immersed in the crowds, we flow with them, never daring to change our direction.

During the daylight hours, we find the buildings colorless, empty, almost nondescript. As twilight nears, a metamorphosis takes place. These same structures are colored by garish neon lights and marked by the strident rhythms of Disco. The smells and sounds are the vibrating pulse of a city coming alive.

Although Berkeley's night life intrigues us, nothing compares with its open markets, where every centimeter of free space is occupied by counters and booths, some meticulously formed, others improvised. Table tops abound with a myriad of items, everything from used soldiers' uniforms and even canteens (for those who might get lost in a desert), to Indian artifacts. Here we find a South American poncho, intricately embroidered and Llama jackets along side of artificial fruit, pots, and unusually shaped jars. Adjacent to all of this is an arsenal of rusted knives and sharpeners, torn blankets, faded blue jeans, shirts, clogs, and Indian incense.

Strewn around are balls of yarn in all colors and qualities; next to the table of yarn stands a stuffed horse, yellow with age and abound with a heavy carved saddle. Scattered on another table are caramels, chewing gum and table mats in blues, greens, oranges, and grays. Yet, in such a hodge podge, we find artistic hand made creations made by many of the merchants themselves; those creations, jewelry and pottery, rest along side of automobile tires and batteries. On another table are displays of textbooks, necklaces, small, fat locks, and multitude of assorted keys. Beyond the market, on the periphery looms another world, a backdrop of huge, old buildings, the marks of civilization, the libraries and laboratories.

Moving away, we are called back by the proprietors, authors, and students selling their wares. They yell, scream, whistle, nudging at the passerbys-enticing us and others to buy. Looking beyond the materials, we see several resting merchants gulping canned beer or coke between bursts of laughter and muddled bits of conversation. Finally, we make our escape.

The city of Berkeley developed on the other side of flourishing San Francisco, separated and yet connected by the Oakland Bay bridge. Incredible is the contrast between Berkeley and San Francisco, a city of tall buildings, but lacking the noise and the smiles, crowds and open markets that prevail the

streets of Berkeley.

To Berkeley, have come the youth, not only from the neighboring Santa Clara "Silicon" Valley and all parts of California, but from all over the world. And to Berkeley have come the computer industries, with the specialist for those industries, emerging from the University of California at Berkeley and neighboring colleges. Always the young dominate the streets, the businesses, the industries.

Different not only in skin color, nationality, temperament, these young people reflect varying degrees of knowledge and ambition.

As we are leaving Berkeley the same warm wind accompanies us, and opening the windows of our Pinto, we allow the piercing August wind through our windows. Again, our hair is tossed and our feet are tickled as we extend them through the windows of our car and leave Berkeley for the last time.

YACO LOGO

YACO is looking for a LOGO to be a permanent symbol of our organization. We have refrained from submitting our request to professional artists because of our concerns over costs.

We have received several proposed designs all of which have merit and for which we are grateful. We are particularly thankful to YACO member Milenko Mrvos of Architectural Studio 3 of Long Beach for submitting 9 designs. He did this in the "blind" not knowing precisely what we had in mind. His proposals and questions regarding LOGO's use have helped us immensely narrow down what we are looking for HVALA LIJEPO, Milenko! We will be in touch.

To elaborate...We will accept further proposed designs until the middle of October. We hope to use the Logo on our stationery, our corporate seal, on membership cards, etc. The Executive Board has decided that we prefer a simple design encompassing both YACO in large letters and Yugoslav-American Cultural Organization in smaller letters. Art work such as an apple, folk costume is optional.

Please do submit your designs soon. As Babe Hill said in her column, "We can't pay you, but you will go down in YACO history". Mail your proposals to YACO LOGO, P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, Ca 95077.

YACO Folk Dancing

The YACO folk dance class will hold its next meeting at the E.A. Hall School. (See date and time in "Dates to Remember" on page 2.) The class is being taught by Leslie Robertson of Pacific Grove. Lesley is a real pro, having studied under several dance masters in Yugoslavia. The class is easy and informal. Whatever your level of talent - from beginner to advanced - our folk dance class has something to offer the interested party.

We really want this group to develop. We need more interested parties who want to learn more about this beautiful part of our heritage. Lesley says that the appropriate age is somewhere between 2 and 80. Why not bring the whole family? You will be surprised at how easy and fun Yugoslav folk dancing can be. For further information, contact Naida Nicholas at 724-9211.

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Country Store

Our General Store has proven most successful. It serves a twofold function: 1) Members get great bargains and 2) YACO's treasury benefits immensely. It would be greatly appreciated if you could bring an item, large or small, for us to sell in the General Store. Bring your donation to the Potluck. We would be very grateful. SUGGESTION-Handcrafted items and needle work have proved to be very popular.

Publicity Director

YACO's Publicity Director, John Basor spent 2 months in Europe this past summer, most of it in Yugoslavia. While in Yugoslavia, John spent a great deal of time in promoting YACO and gathering material and information for our club. He traveled to Dubrovnik, Split, Zagreb, and Beograd, meeting with various groups and individuals. John reports that wherever he went, he was met cordially and warmly. He left copies of THE KALIFORNSKI with each of the groups that he met.

In Dubrovnik he met with Mr. Ivica Valjalo, the President of the County of Dubrovnik. Mr. Valjalo donated books to YACO through John, and informed him that a major book on the Konavle Valley was in the works. This should be of special interest to many Watsonville Slavs. The Dubrovnik President referred John to The Dubrovnik Vjesnik, a daily newspaper, who did a story on YACO and John. A meeting was then scheduled with the President of the Dubrovnik Orchestra, Luka Obradovich. Coincidentally, both Mr. Obradovich and Mr. Valjalo, are from John's old village, Dunave.

A meeting in Split with the Matica Iseljenika Hrvatske group was next on his schedule. This group is a large cultural group in Croatia comprised of Yugoslav-born people who emigrated abroad and subsequently returned to live in Yugoslavia. They are service oriented and try to promote cultural contacts with Yugoslav immigrant groups abroad. This group also gave books and literature. The Split daily newspaper, Slobodna Dalmacija also met with John and did a story on YACO. Here in Split, John found time to take in a soccer game which he reported on in his "SPORTS" column.

From Split, he traveled to Zagreb where at the Matica Iseljenika Hrvatske headquarters, more brochures and literature was obtained.

The last stop on our Publicity Director's sojourn on behalf of YACO was in Beograd at the headquarters of REVIEW, the Yugoslav monthly magazine. There he obtained subscription cards and official permission by their staff for YACO to reprint cultural and historical articles from their publications into our KALIFORNSKI.

It is obvious that John was able to mix business with pleasure and now there are several cultural groups in Yugoslavia who know about YACO. Maybe someday there could be a cultural

interchange between YACO and a cultural group in Yugoslavia.

All of the books and materials that John obtained will be available for YACO members' perusal in the near future. PUNO HVALA, John!

Grammar Corner

by
Nevenka Novcich

Peta lekcija:

Tanja: Izvinite, molim vas, govorite li srpskohrvatski?

Excuse me, please, do you speak Serbo-Croatian?

Robert: Da, ali vrlo malo. Yes, but very little.

Govorite polako, molim vas! Speak slowly, please!

Tanja: Uredu. Recite mi, znate li vi, tko?ko je ono tamo?

All right. Tell me, do you know who that is there?

Robert: To je Petar Simić. That is Peter Simich.

Tanja: Je li on profesor? Is he a professor?

Robert: Ne, on je student. No, he is a student.

Tanja: Hvala lijepo, Thank you very much.

Robert: Molim. Do vidjenja. You're welcome.
Good-bye.

Tanja: Do vidjenja - Good-by.

Yugoslav Radio Hour

Be sure and listen to the YUGOSLAV RADIO HOUR every Sunday at 9:35 a.m. at 1340 on your dial, that's radio station KOMY. The producers and hosts are YACO members, Andy and Ann Soldo. They will gladly play any request that you wish. Call or write the Soldos c/o Station KOMY, 40 Atkinson Lane, Watsonville, CA 95076. They will play any request whether it be birthday, anniversary or any special announcement. This program is one of the most important links with the Yugoslav community and we strongly urge you to support the YUGOSLAV RADIO HOUR. The music is most enjoyable and the Soldos bring us the latest as well as old favorites from Yugoslavia.

Orchids & Accolades



by
Babe (Brautovich) Hill



I'm sure that everyone enjoyed September's meeting as much as Pat, Lean, and myself...Andy hit all the places we are headed for. Pretty nice, huh? Naida reports that the statue tickets are selling real well. Stella Lucich, once again came up with some very tasty refreshments. I hope that she has a never ending source.

Sure glad all the traveling YACO's are home safe and sound. Welcome home John, Teri, Nevenka, and Radovich family. Did you see Katy Marie Colendich strolling around barefoot? What a beauty! (She looks like Fran)

Why don't everyone who cares write to YACO expressing what you think about a property (building) committee? We got two new members at the September meeting making a total of 245. Even if all are married and have no children, that makes our membership 490. We are going to need someplace to put them all. Think about it.

How about this??? Karl Malden (you know the American Express Travelers Check man) has just become a subscriber to THE KALIFORNSKI. (That Pat Solano is a go getter)...Thanks Karl. There must be quite a bit of talent among our YACO members. How about a LOGO for YACO. We have had a lot of humorous offers, but think of something serious and mail it in.....We are not giving away a prize, but you will go down in YACO history.

Apple Festival time!!! Don't you feel proud of us and Susan Solano for making YACO represented in the parade!

ATTENTION all!!! Mary Gizdich is in need of your old costume jewelry. She is making something for YACO's Second Christmas Party. Please call her at 724-1419.

Doctor Babe Hill reports that Stella Lucich's eye looks just great. She had surgery you know...How is Mrs. Simon Radov and Ted Bohn? They have been ill also. Sure hope all is well over your way.

Names in passing--Violich, Lukrich, Grizich, Paljetak, Matulich, Resetar, Maselli, and Cebalo---Hello to all! By the time that you read this, we will be sunning on the Adriatic. We will say hello to Professor Tutman and the Peter Biskups for you.

Mary Vranjes!! Thanks for all the tips on beauty care in Yugoslavia.

Tooodle -- oo.

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NOTICE FROM THE POST OFFICE

Effective October 1, 1980 all post office boxes in Watsonville will have a new ZIP CODE. The new Zip Code number will be 95077. Please note that YACO's new address will be: P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95077.

Special Messages

Birthday messages are most welcome in our KALIFORNSKI. Remember someone dear or maybe not so dear, but remember someone with a message for only \$2.00 in our newsletter. For anniversary, birthday, etc. Write to MESSAGE, P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95077.

IDEAS. IDEAS. IDEAS...YACO is your organization. Let us know what you would like to see, hear, and enjoy for future progrms. We can't keep you happy and interested if we are not communicating. Just drop me a line to let me know you're there. Give me some idea as to what kind of articles or programs you are interested in. Are we doing something right? Are we doing something wrong? What do you think? Drop me a line to EDITOR, P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95077.

Night in Belgrade

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4-7:30 p.m.
ST. SAVA CHURCH HALL
7811 ORION LANE, CUPERTINO

The Women's Auxiliary of St. Sava Serbian Orthodox Church will again sponsor its annual "Night in Belgrade" on Saturday, October 4, at 7:30 p.m. This very popular evening is our biggest ethnic event of the year. Every effort is made to re-create an atmosphere of a "kafana", the very popular nightclubs found all over Yugoslavia.

Tamburitza music, kolo dancing, and a full course dinner complete with homemade Yugoslav pastries will be featured at this festive affair. The Veseli Seljaci and a Tamburitza combo will provide the music. A special dance performance by the Mladi Plesaci will highlight the entertainment.

As always, everyone is welcome to attend, wear a Yugoslav costume if you like, and definitely join in the dancing and singing.

Tickets for the evening will be \$10.00. Refreshments will also be on sale. The church hall where the activities will take place is located at 7811 Orion Lane, Cupertino--off Stelling Road near DeAnza College.



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Scholarship Fund

We can be very proud indeed of YACO in that in our first year of existence we awarded two \$100 scholarships to deserving students of Yugoslav ancestry. Next year we hope to award either more or larger scholarships to worthy graduating high school seniors.

YACO is grateful to those generous members who donated to the fund. Now that we are incorporated, any gift that you make is tax deductible. Let's continue to make our scholarship fund grow. Please send your donations, whatever the amount, to YACO Treasurer, P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95077. Make checks payable to YACO scholarship.

Gift Idea!

Send a friend or an out-of-town relative a gift subscription to THE KALIFORNSKI. It's a great way to show them what we are all about and it will allow them to keep up on the Yugoslav culture. A gift subscription will cost only \$5 per year. (What a bargain!!) Be up to date on what's happening in the Yugoslav community, subscribe to this informative newsletter. Send your check and the name and address of the person to receive the gift subscription to: YACO, P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95077. Make checks payable to YACO.

YACO Choral Group

YACO would like very much to form a CHORAL GROUP to specialize in the learning and singing of Yugoslavian songs. We have a number of people interested in participating and who do have nice voices. What we need is a Choral Director. If you have the inclination and ability to lead a choral group, please call Naida Nicholas at 724-9211. We are most anxious to start a group of this nature. Please call soon!

Welcome New Members

M/M R. Miner & family -Marina

Jerry & Carole Gospodnetich -Watsonville
(Renewal)

John Kusanovich -Watsonville
(Renewal)

Luke & Anita Vidak -Watsonville
(Renewal)

Kathy Pervetich -Newport Beach
(Renewal)

Anne Popovich -Capitola
(Renewal)

M/M John Popovich -Denver

Mrs. Pauline Batich -Watsonville
(Renewal)

Mr. Martin Grizich -Watsonville

Mr. Charles Kralj -Watsonville
(Renewal)

Mrs. Magaret Maselli -Fresno.

Mary Cebalo -Fresno

Stella Lucich -Watsonville
(Renewal)

Katherine Zarr -Watsonville
(Renewal)

Tony & Emme Colendich -Watsonville
(Renewal)

M/M Dan Marelich -Capitola
(Renewal)

Mr. Karl Malden -Los Angeles
(Subscriber)

Mr. G.J. Vuckovich -San Jose
(Renewal)

Frank & Mildred Lettis -Watsonville

M/M C. Banovac -Watsonville
(Renewal)

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KRK

JUGOSLAV PIONEERS OF THE APPLE INDUSTRY IN WATSONVILLE

By P. B. MARINOVICH, M. D.



It was a balmy summer afternoon, away back in 1870, in a little village on the Adriatic, along the Dalmatian coast. All the people of the village were around, dressed in their festive attire, chatting, some laughing, some wiping the tears trickling down their rugged brows, and the children were merrily playing in the blue waters of the Adriatic, on the rock-ribbed shore.

A little boat not far away stood majestic as it swayed to and fro, awaiting peacefully in the summer breeze to sail on its daily voyage up the coast. Soon the chatting had abated; the children stood still, and all that could be heard was the splash of the water against the rocks, and out of this stillness and solitude a young man, rugged in stature, tall and rangy, with a youthful smile, was seen to clasp the hands of the villagers and bid them a fond adieu. Slowly easing his way to the landing, where the boat lay moored, there, as the twilight enveloped the sun's rays on a late summer's eve, he stood motionless. Kissing and embracing his loved ones, bidding them a fond farewell. Then, gazing upon those with whom he worked and played as a lad in his teens, waving a sad goodbye, stepped on the little boat just as the swish of the water bade him bon voyage.

As he sat there in the stillness of the evening shadows and watched the rippling waters go by and the rugged shores of his native Dalmatia disappear into morbid solitude of the darkness, he muttered to himself unconsciously, "America."

Across the barren wastes of the Atlantic to the welcoming shores of America he sped. At the approach of the New World his anticipations rose ever higher, as he had come to the land of promise and dreams; so on he trekked from the eastern shore over the rolling hills and dells of America's rising empire. Across to broad plateaus that surround the Father of Waters, to the rugged hills of the Rockies; over their palatial peaks, across the burning sands of the desert; into cool, invigorating breezes of the balmy Pacific; into the land where the sacred feet of the Padres tread. Down the trail of the Padres he journeyed and finally stopped in an "oasis," which the few inhabitants, as they bid him welcome, told him was Pajaro, or the Valley of Birds.

As he sat down in the cool breeze of the early autumn evening, his mind wandered back once more to those loved ones he left behind, and with their parting sank into a peaceful sleep, dreaming of the new home he had at last found. As the early sun peeped over the surrounding hills he arose and went out to see what this strange yet beautiful garden had to offer. As he walked along he saw acres upon acres planted in sugar beets, beans and other vegetables, with here and there trees laden with apples glistening in the sun as they seemed to say: "This is the land of apples and fair maidens!"

Then it was he made up his mind that the apple was the eye of his heart. From farm to farm he went, buying a tree here, a half a tree there, much to the astonishment of the inhabitants. Buying all they would sell him, he then rented a little shed, bought a horse and a little wagon, and set up a sign and a rubber stamp bearing the following: "Mark Rabasa. Apple Dealer." Thus marked the first man to go into the apple business in Watsonville, and he had come from far-off Jugoslavia to pioneer an industry which today is known from north to south, east to west, and throughout the universe. He peddled his fruit to nearby towns and some he sent to San Francisco, and much to the surprise of the natives, made a little on his investment.

After his first experience he was well satisfied, but still he mused unto himself that nature hath produced but wild. What could he do to help? First, he thought if he pruned and took some of the burden off the tree, he would produce better quality and better fruit, and with that, if he tilled the soil, also production would be benefited, which he did. Well nigh were his efforts repaid.

As there were no modern implements of farming in the late 70's, as there are now, this was a hard task, but the sturdy farmer such as he was never relinquished hope, and by hard labor and fortitude conquered, so much so that the inhabitants around saw the dawn of a new era, new production, new possibilities; and where ridicule was in vogue, now saw the birth of a great industry and began to plant orchards of apples. A few years rolled by, then came Banovac and L. Sresovich to help the sturdy warrior in his conquest of King Apple. Later followed Lettunich, Miocevic, Geo. Strazich, Marinovich and Scurich; they, too, went into the apple business, buying here and there and slowly but surely success began to dawn upon their

brows. Packing houses began to be built, quality of fruit assorted and wider markets opened up for their production. But in the midst of all this another difficulty arose to hamper the way of the sturdy new pioneers. That was that their fruit was being infested with worms and other pests. Now, how and what could be done to help eradicate this menace? Tilling of the soil and destruction of places wherein these insects laid their larvae beds were destroyed, but still many more were left to carry on their work of destruction. Chemistry was brought into vogue. With the help of State and National Departments of Agriculture, chemicals were manufactured and were brought into play in the process of spraying with certain metallic poisons, such as arsenic, lead, zinc, etc., which proved a tremendous success in eradicating the pestilence which so prevailed, and saved many more apples.

As the years rolled by and competition increased, these pioneers had to go out of the realm of California to market their fruit; well nigh they did, until in the early '90s England and the Continent knew of their endeavors. The natives marveled at their fortitude, their work, and when in the early '90s they saw in one shed a thousand boxes of apples stacked up tier upon tier, still more was their surprise that so many apples were owned by one individual, and what he was going to do with them. When later on, in the packing houses, others put their apples there and kept them two to three months after picking them, they were further astonished at their keeping qualities. Why keep them? This laid the foundation for cold storage, to keep them not for a month or two but five to six, in order to equalize the markets and bring more revenue for their effort, so as not to sacrifice them on the altar of downtrodden markets.

Still more difficulties arose as to what they were going to do with apples that were diseased and barred from markets, and small ones not worthy of shipping. Then came the idea of evaporated apples or dried apples to take care of this depreciation, which today in itself is a large industry. Then came with it the early twentieth century and in ushered the Milladins, Cikuth & Miovich, Stolichs, Kalich, Bachan, Butiers, Madeskos, Rilovich, Sresovich, Resetars, Franichs, Katusich and many others, and with them a modern era of civilization, automobiles, gasoline engines, tractors, sorting machines, trucks, spray machines, etc. That onslaught expedited the work of the horse and man to a higher level of perfection, due to more modern tools to work with. Transportation became an easier item. World markets were brought closer with faster methods of labor, and soon the packing sheds congregated on the railroad itself, until today this industry presents itself as a unification of one packing shed next to the other, intermingled with cold storages, dryers, etc., on a solid railroad

front, with the Jugoslavs as its pioneers, and still developing it into an industry which takes foremost rank in this little valley on the shores of the turbulent waters of Monterey Bay. They surround us today with orchards of apples owned, and some leased, by them. There are numberless packing sheds with modern equipment, beautiful homes, buildings; truly a tribute to the community they so helped to build, and an honor to the sturdy pioneers of the apple industry who brought it to the front in years gone by.

How did they do it, those old sturdy pioneers? Yes, how? Through perseverance and a do-or-die spirit from early sunrise to late sunset, winter, summer, autumn and spring, always out upon nature's bosom, toiling, watching and persevering. Nursing her in her infancy and never letting her die until the spring blossom smiled upon their endeavors and the yellow leaf of autumn fell off to hide itself before the chilly blasts of winter. Others laughed, scoffed maybe, at their endeavors, ridiculed their methods, but today copy their ideas and marvel what the human mind and physical prowess had done to nature's budding tree. Yes, we can say that the Jugoslavs are the true pioneers of the apple industry; truly, they found the tree there, but in the same manner a hunter finds a lion in his African den, so, too, they found the apple tree.

As a hunter traps his prey and tames it, so did they help with nature's aid to tame this wilderness

continued on page 12

CROATIAN AND DALMATIAN Coats of Arms

By: ADAM S. ETEROVICH

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RAGUSAN PRESS

1372 Rosewood Avenue, San Carlos, California 94070

until today anybody entering our beautiful valley in blossom time sees a paradise of blossoms gently swaying in the mild breeze of the Pacific.

Today, as old Mark Rabasa lies serene in the veil of death on the little hillside surrounding this garden spot, a beautiful smile peruses his lips as he looks down upon his fellow Slavs still pursuing in his same footsteps that he trod a half a century ago. So also do the other sturdy pioneers, bent low with age and hardships of years gone by.

Today, throughout the markets of the world, Yugoslav names mark the boxes laden with the delicious apples grown in our valley, and as they eat them, cannot but think of what fortitude, gentleness and hardships it took to nurse such a fruit to a state of beauty and sweetness, wrapped up in its little individual paper, to bring its rosy cheeks to the lips of men and women throughout the length and breadth of countless millions in this world.

To these sturdy pioneers of Dalmatia's rugged coast who came here and stacked their lives and all, that this industry may develop here to what she is today upon this seventy-fifth anniversary of our organization, we pay solemn tribute, and as we now look around us and see what they laid the foundation to, with our modern implements and ways of doing, we wonder how it was possible, and well, too, may we wonder.

To these sturdy and rugged Yugoslavs of years gone by, and to those new who followed in their footsteps and made the apple industry what it is today, and to their enterprises here today, we see an industry developed to the highest pitch of perfection, a true and fitting memorial to those who staked all and made this part of our broad continent a Paradise of Eden.

In conclusion, in this melting pot of America we can truly say that these rugged Yugoslavs played their part in her history and today their names dot the register of American citizenship as good old pioneers of California's apple industry, and with it waved the true American banner of success and fidelity to the flag that hovered over the fields of daily toil and were found not wanting when their country called, as true citizens were they, and as rugged tillers of the soil. So today, as many of them lie beneath and near the shade of the majestic apple tree and smile at its growth, the spirit hovers in its adopted land in true American democracy.

The preceeding article was first published in 1932 in The Slavonic Pioneers of California. Dr. Marinovich was a member of the Slavonic Mutual and Benevolent Society of San Francisco who had this work published on the occasion of their lodge's 75th anniversary.

The world Yugoslav lighthouses sold

SPLIT, Yugoslavia (AP) — The Yugoslav maritime navigation office is selling a score of lighthouses along the prestigious Adriatic coast which are being phased out and replaced with modern lighting posts. They can only be sold, however, to Yugoslav companies.

All of the lighthouses are solid, built of stone and have cisterns to capture rainwater, but not every one has electricity. The cheapest is being offered for \$5,015; the most expensive, \$39,743.

Some lighthouses are on off-shore islands. One of the best buys, according to a knowledgeable source, is the one on Daksa island, 3,000 feet away from the commercial port of Dubrovnik. Its price: \$17,762.

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Statue Raffle

At our October 5 Potluck, we will raffle off a beautiful piece of sculpture. This raffle is separate from our traditional raffles. Tickets are \$1 each and are being sold by Naida Nicholas (724-9211). Tickets will also be sold at the October Potluck. You won't want to miss out on the opportunity to acquire a lovely piece of art.

The statue (@ 18 inches tall) was sculpted by the renowned sculptor Milan Musalin. He was born in Yugoslavia in 1930. His education included professional studies at the Zagreb and Beograd Academies of Fine Art. He served as a Professor of Art in Yugoslavia for 7 years and was commissioned by the Republic of Croatia to do several major art works. This talented artist emigrated to America and today serves as a Professor of Art at a university in Connecticut. He has won numerous art awards both here and in Yugoslavia. Musalin is regarded by the critics as a classic sculptor and is noted for his style in the beautiful portrayal of the human form.

The sculpture will be on display and awarded at the October Potluck. Again, see Naida Nicholas for tickets.



COOKING

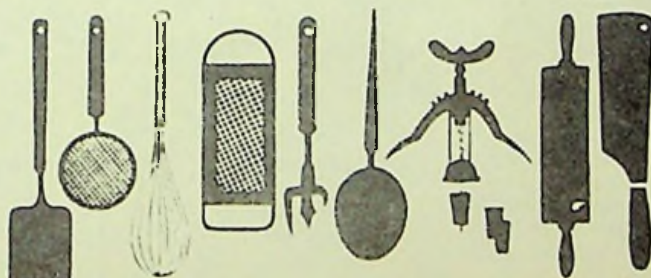
SLAVONSKI GULAŠ

SLAVONIAN GOULASH

1 lb. lean beef, cubed
1 lb. lean veal
2 large onions, chopped
¼ c. lard

1 tsp. paprika
3-4 firm ripe tomatoes
1 tsp. chopped parsley
salt and pepper to taste

Melt the lard in a large saucepan. Increase the heat and brown the onions in the lard. Add the meat and allow it to brown well. Season with salt, pepper and paprika. Peel and slice the potatoes. Place them over the meat. Season again with salt. Cover the saucepan and simmer for about an hour until the meat is tender. Add water as required while the goulash is cooking. Sprinkle with parsley before serving.



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Austrian-American



Benevolent Society

OF
WATSONVILLE, CALIFORNIA

Organized February 5, 1898
Incorporated March 30, 1898
Watsonville, California

Imenu. Name.	Dan Ulazka. Date of Initiation.
Alaga, Niko	February 5, 1898
Alaga, Pavo	February 5, 1898
Alaga, Ivan	October 17, 1920
Alaga, John N.	March 18, 1922
Alaga, Pero	February 2, 1924
Arbanus, Miho	September 6, 1924
Arbanus, Vlaho	February 20, 1926
Arnerich, Antun	August 6, 1904
Arnerich, John	March 18, 1922
Arnerich, Frank	November 20, 1920
Arnerich, James J.	February 20, 1926
Bachan, Luka	January 15, 1911
Bakich, Antun	April 6, 1907
Bakich, Miho	August 19, 1922
Bakich, Pero	June 4, 1921
Bakich, Marko	February 3, 1906
Barovich, Ivo	June 6, 1913
Barovich, S.	May 5, 1923
Banovac, Luka	March 18, 1922
Banovac, Vlaho	March 18, 1922
Batich, Yozo	September 7, 1918
Bebeck, Mato	March 18, 1922
Bekich, Antun	January 18, 1918
Bekich, Mato	June 4, 1921
Belich, Pavo	January 6, 1912
Bete, Andro	March 18, 1922
Biskup, Ivan	December 16, 1905
Biskup, Luka	March 20, 1909
Biskup, Pero	February 20, 1926
Bjeloš, Antun	May 5, 1923
Borovich, Mato	March 18, 1922
Borovich, Ivo	March 18, 1922
Borovich, Vlaho	September 20, 1902
Borovich, Petar	February 7, 1903
Borovich, Petar P.	February 3, 1912
Boskovich, Miho	October 2, 1909
Boskovich, Bozo B.	March 20, 1920
Braykovich, Ivo	February 15, 1908
Butler, Gulro	November 20, 1909
Butler, Mato	November 20, 1909
Capitanich, Pero P.	June 4, 1921
Capitanich, Mato	October 21, 1922
Caput, Niko	February 3, 1923
Ceo, Miho	November 7, 1914
Cerkovich, Pero	March 18, 1922
Chorich, Ivo	October 21, 1922
Cicelj, Ivo	December 18, 1915
Cikuth, Luka	April 3, 1898
Copriviza, Niko	March 18, 1922
Cncevich, Ivo	January 21, 1922
Cupich, Ivo	December 5, 1914
Dadas, Ivan	January 5, 1901
Dedo, Stjepo	June 21, 1919
Dedo Vlaho	November 18, 1922
Dragich, Pero	March 21, 1911
Dragovich, Antun	March 18, 1922
Drobac, Mato	February 7, 1925
Drpich, Mato	March 18, 1922
Drpich, Niko	June 16, 1922
Farrae, Antun	February 19, 1899
Franich, Ivo	January 18, 1902
Franich, Mato	March 18, 1922
Franich, Martin J.	February 20, 1926

The following membership list is taken from Watsonville's first Slavic organization, organized in 1898. The lodge is still in existence. It is interesting to note the many familiar names. Interestingly, some of their members are today members of YACO. Countless numbers of their descendents are YACO members.

Gera, Mato	February 5, 1898
Gera, Pero	February 6, 1901
Giano, Antun	March 6, 1898
Glurash, Antun	January 20, 1912
Gledj, Ivo M.	January 15, 1906
Gluhan, Ned	February 20, 1926
Gospodnetich, Tom J.	January 7, 1922
Gospodnetich, John G.	December 21, 1918
Grizich, Martin	March 18, 1922
Hrepich, Frano	December 21, 1901
Hrepich, Gulro W.	January 15, 1915
Hrepich, Ivan	March 1, 1902
Ivanovich, Gulro	January 21, 1922
Ivanovich, Ivo N.	April 18, 1914
Ivanovich, Luka	March 20, 1915
Ivanovich, Luka	March 20, 1909
Ivanovich, Ivo	February 7, 1914
Ivanovich, Steve	March 18, 1922
Iocovich, Miho	October 5, 1918
Jagich, Ivo	September 2, 1905
Jaksich, Mato	March 7, 1921
Jano, Petar	February 5, 1921
Javor, Nick	January 5, 1924
Jellnich, Gulro F.	April 19, 1913
Jemo, Pero	March 18, 1922
Jerinich, Antun	December 18, 1920
Jerckovich, Martin	May 5, 1923
Jurovich, Ivo	March 18, 1922
Kapitanich, Stjepo P.	January 21, 1922
Katusich, Niko	May 18, 1907
Kesovla, Vido	March 18, 1922
Kissich, Antun	January 15, 1916
Knego, Stjepo P.	February 5, 1898
Knego, Stjepo	March 20, 1898
Knego, Pero	May 18, 1918
Knezevich, Nikola	May 4, 1918
Kolendich, Geo.	March 18, 1922
Kolendich, Niko	February 21, 1920
Komadina, Joe	March 18, 1922
Koprivica, Ivo	February 5, 1921
Koprivica, Gulro	March 2, 1907
Korach, Andro	November 17, 1914
Kovacich, Steve	March 18, 1922
Kralj, Ivo	February 1, 1908
Kralj, George	March 18, 1922
Krilich, Nick	March 18, 1922
Kullich, Mato	February 5, 1898
Kullich, Joe	March 18, 1922
Kusanovich, Geo.	January 3, 1925
Kustura, Phillip F.	February 17, 1923
Lamat, Jojo	January 15, 1916
Lazarevich, Mark K.	March 16, 1907
Lettunich, Mateo	February 5, 1898
Lettunich, M. N.	March 6, 1898
Lettunich, Miho B.	February 5, 1916
Lettunich, Mato J.	March 18, 1922
Lettunich, N. V.	June 20, 1925
Linaro, Linardi	August 17, 1912
Ljubich, Marko	July 17, 1922

Lucich, Niko J. March 18, 1922
 Lucich, Pero P. March 18, 1922
 Lucich, Luka L. March 18, 1922
 Lucich, John March 18, 1922
 Lukrich, Ivan July 15, 1916
 Macan, Luka February 7, 1925
 Madesko, Muho March 18, 1922
 Madesko, Miho March 18, 1922
 Marasovich, Nick December 1, 1917
 Marlinovich, Filip February 5, 1898
 Marlinovich, Steve December 3, 1921
 Marlinovich, Miho March 18, 1922
 Marlinovich, Dr. P. B. February 20, 1926
 Marlich, Andro March 18, 1922
 Mustahinich, Jakob June 1, 1918
 Mastahinich, Ivo June 1, 1918
 Maslach, Miho September 7, 1918
 Maslach Stlepo February 26, 1924
 Matulich, Vicko December 7, 1901
 Matulich, Niko May 19, 1923
 Matusich, Gulro December 7, 1907
 Matljasevich, Pero March 18, 1922
 Mekis, Marko January 15, 1916
 Miladin Pavo March 18, 1922
 Miladin, Mato March 18, 1922
 Miljarak, Mato April 16, 1898
 Miljanich, Ivo May 17, 1902
 Miljanich, Miho October 17, 1905
 Miljanich, John E. February 21, 1925
 Miller, Peter March 18, 1922
 Miletich, Antun June 6, 1925
 Mioceovich, Antun February 5, 1898
 Monkovich, Gulro December 18, 1915
 Monkovich, Jack March 18, 1922
 Muhaberac, Pero February 21, 1920
 Nierich, Mato February 7, 1925
 Nierich, Vlaho December 16, 1927
 Njavro, Gulro May 19, 1923
 Novakovich, Antun March 6, 1898
 Novakovich, John A. February 20, 1920
 Obradovich, Antun October 16, 1909
 Ostolch, P. A. January 5, 1924
 Paljetak, Niko February 5, 1898
 Papac, Niko March 5, 1921
 Pavolich, Steve March 18, 1922
 Peko, Antun March 18, 1922
 Pekoch, Ivo January 5, 1907
 Pekoch, Gulro October 2, 1915
 Pekoch, Ivan November 18, 1922
 Perko, Jerry December 16, 1922
 Perovich, Petar November 18, 1898
 Perovich, Miho February 4, 1922
 Perusina, Ivo January 17, 1914
 Pista, Vlaho October 5, 1918
 Pista, Miho May 18, 1911
 Podich, Mato December 19, 1908
 Podich, Ivo February 4, 1922
 Pokovich, Vlaho October 2, 1915
 Procuriza, Mato June 18, 1921
 Pulisevich, Vicko February 18, 1898
 Pulich, Miho December 16, 1916
 Pusich, John March 18, 1922
 Radajyac, Peter February 21, 1925
 Radich, Antun December 3, 1910
 Radich, Steve October 21, 1922
 Radin, Petar February 6, 1915
 Radonich, Luka December 18, 1915
 Radolf, George October 21, 1922
 Replch, John B. March 18, 1922
 Resetar, Miho December 18, 1915
 Resetar, Luka September 7, 1918
 Resetar, Marko October 19, 1918
 Resetar, Peter P. February 20, 1926
 Rllovich, Martin March 18, 1922
 Rončevich, John March 18, 1922
 Sambrallo, Vlaho March 5, 1921
 Sambrallo Vido February 21, 1925
 Sapro, Ivan December 18, 1915
 Saverljin, Frano March 6, 1898
 Saverljin, Frank February 20, 1926
 Scurich, Luka February 5, 1898
 Scurich, Antun A. February 19, 1898
 Scurich, Petar A. September 16, 1899

Scurich Niko October 1, 1891
 Scurich, Antun L. December 18, 1915
 Scurich, Ivan May 7, 1921
 Scurich, Tony A. Jr., February 20, 1926
 Scurich, Tony P. February 20, 1926
 Secondo, Luka January 15, 1916
 Secondo, Ivo May 18, 1918
 Secondo, Miho September 1, 1920
 Secondo, Pero December 16, 1922
 Setalo, Andro August 19, 1906
 Sinat, Grgo May 6, 1921
 Simunovich, Gasper July 17, 1915
 Skampavla, Antun March 18, 1922
 Staka, Gulro December 2, 1911
 Stanovich, Marko May 19, 1923
 Steta, Niko May 6, 1921
 Stojanovich, Bozo December 17, 1904
 Stojanovich, Cvieto December 20, 1902
 Stollch, Petar February 5, 1898
 Stollch, Petar P. October 15, 1898
 Stollch, Antun December 18, 1915
 Strazleich, Gulro February 5, 1898
 Strazleich, Niko December 18, 1920
 Surko, Joe February 3, 1923
 Tovarez, Maro A. January 15, 1921
 Ucovich, Ivo December 3, 1921
 Ucovich, Luka March 2, 1912
 Ucovich, Rado December 18, 1920
 Uvodich, J. May 19, 1923
 Vlolich, John October 5, 1918
 Vlolich, Nick February 20, 1921
 Vlasich, Nikola February 5, 1910
 Vlasich, Marin January 15, 1910
 Vlasich, Antun October 21, 1922
 Vojvoda, Pero November 18, 1922
 Vukasovich, John March 18, 1922
 Yakich, Petar February 21, 1925
 Zar, Ivo January 18, 1919
 Zar, P. N. January 18, 1921
 Zeko, Ivo March 18, 1922
 Zelen, Stlepo June 1, 1918
 Zivanovich, Paul P. March 18, 1922
 Zolich, John J. June 18, 1921
 Zupan, Miho December 18, 1916
 Zupan, Niko March 18, 1922
 Zvone, Ivo April 17, 1915

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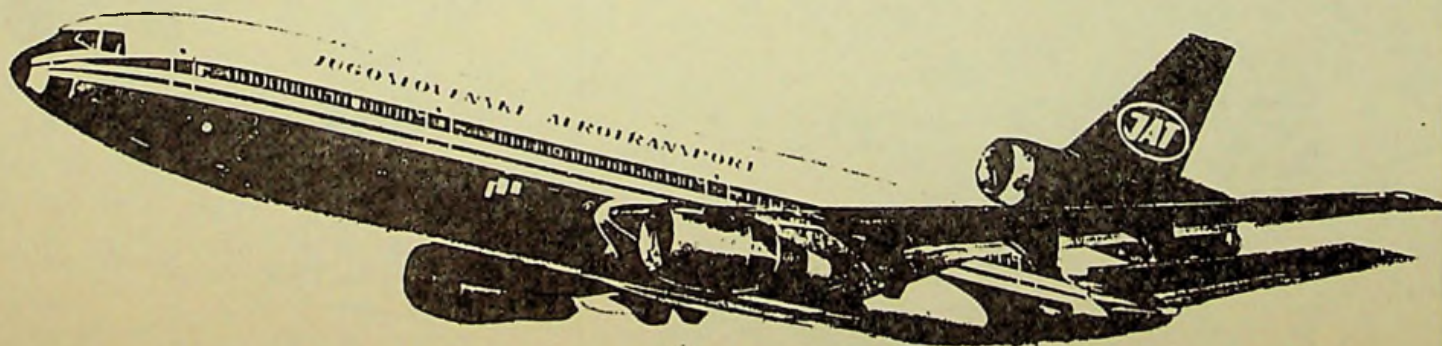
Only JAT (Yugoslav Airlines) did NOT increase their prices this year.

The old prices from 1979 to cities in Yugoslavia are still in effect.

In addition to the four Non-Stop Flights weekly from the Pan Am Terminal in New York, JAT is adding one more flight this summer. Starting June 1, we will also have a flight on Mondays. JAT would like to remind you that their charter DC-10 departs every Thursday evening from Chicago to Belgrade with stops in Zagreb or Ljubljana.

These flights present an excellent opportunity for you to bring your relatives or friends to America this summer or for you and your family to visit the Old Country for less money than you would have to pay on any other airline.

You can make reservations with your travel agent or directly through our JAT offices in Los Angeles. Our telephone numbers are: (213) 388-0379 or 388-0370.



THE BATTLE OF CAPORETTO

by DRAGOSLAV NIKOLIĆ-MICKI

« The cars are all out. There are six of them up north near Caporetto. You know Caporetto? ».

« Yes, » I said. I remembered a small, white town with a campanile in a valley. It was a clean little town with a beautiful fountain on the square...

« Through the other noise I heard a cough, then came the chuh-chuh-chuh-chuh- then there was a flash, as when a blast-furnace door is swung open, and a roar that started white and went red and on in a rushing wind. I tried to breathe but my breath would not come and I felt myself rush bodily out of myself and out and out and out and all the time bodily in the wind. I went out swiftly, all of myself, and I knew I was dead and that it had all been a mistake to think you just died. Then I floated, and instead of going on I felt myself slide back. I breathed and I was back. The ground was torn up and in front of my head there was a splintered beam of wood. In the jolt of my head I heard somebody crying. I thought somebody was screaming. I tried

to move but I could not move. I heard the machine-guns and rifles firing across the river and all along the river. There was a great splashing and I saw the star-shells go up and burst and float whitely and rockets going up and heard the bombs, all this in a moment, and then I heard close to me some one saying « Mamma mia! Oh mamma mia! » I pulled and twisted and got my legs loose finally and turned around and touched him. It was Passini and when I touched him he screamed. His legs were toward me and I saw in the dark and the light that they were both smashed above the knee. One leg was gone and the other was held by tendons and part of the trouser and the stump twitched and jerked as though it were not connected. He bit his arm and moaned, « Oh mamma mia, mamma mia,... »

The battle of Kobarid (Caporetto), in which the Austro-Hungarian armies inflicted a disastrous defeat on the Italians, was one of the major clashes of the First World War. One of the participants in the battle that raged through the Soca Valley was a young American named Ernest Hemingway...

On the 24th of October, 1917, this picturesque little valley in Slovenia, in the north-west of Yugoslavia, was transformed into one enormous battle-ground. The space bounded by the Julian Alps with its towering peak of Triglav, the Tagliamento Fella and Soča rivers and the Adriatic, was destined to enter the pages of history. The narrow valley, hemmed in by mountains, broadens somewhat at the little towns of Bovec and Tolmin, and at Gorica (Yugoslav part of Gorizia) merges into the Friulian plain. Crags, steep slopes, deep razor-edged ravines, impassable, impenetrable.

The battle began with a barrage of artillery fire and the release of suffocating and poisonous gases. Then General Kraus's 14th German Army was brought up and an attack was launched across the whole front from Bovec to Selo. One infantry division and the Edelweiss Division broke through the main line of defence and made their way along the Soča valley towards Kobarid (Caporetto) where they were to link up with the 12th division which had penetrated behind the mountain range running along the left bank of the Soča.

General Cadorna directed an appeal to the Italian army in the following dramatic terms: « The enemy have launched a massive offensive. In this critical hour, every soldier has a difficult task ahead of him. Let each one of you have confidence in his own strength and in the final outcome. Today, we must conquer or die ». The statistics of the battle are eloquent: approximately 100,000 dead and wounded, 300,000 taken prisoner and 400,000 desertions. In themselves they show clearly how close the Italian nation came to total disaster. On November 7th, Cadorna told newspaper reporters:

« We are facing the greatest moral crisis the world has ever seen. We are confronted with something that resembles a palace built of cards, that collapses as soon as the wind blows. Bisolatti called it a psychic cataclysm, but I would rather call it a military strike ».

Despite the massive loss in men and materials — 3,000 cannon, 3,000 machine guns, 300,000 rifles, 1,600 vehicles, 73,000 horses, 34 hospitals and 54 field hospitals, 20,000,000 cans of food and 6,500,000 kilograms of other food supplies — it was the moral aspect



The great World War I battle fought near the picturesque little Slovenian town of Kobarid (Caporetto) was one of the main inspirations of Hemingway's « A Farewell to Arms ».

continued on page 18

THE BATTLE OF CAPORETTO

of the Italian defeat which was more crucial in the context of the events of the time. No analysis of the relative strengths of the two adversaries could provide any satisfactory explanation, for on paper the advantage was on the side of the defeated. The Italians had 560 battalions ranged against the Austrians' and Germans' 393. The attention of commentators was turned to other things, and they then came up with the conclusion that a combination of low morale and superstition had stripped the Italians of their power. The historian Pirozzi, in his book, « La Battaglia di Caporetto » quoted a number of statements by Italian participants, of which the following, made by a sergeant, is typical:

« Since the new padre came to our camp, everything's changed. While the old one was still with us, there were hardly any grenades, but now you can't get away from them. It was the new padre that brought bad luck ».

When all the relevant materials were studied at the end of the war the truth became even harder to face. The situation in the Austro-Hungarian Empire at the time had been itself parlous, as this quotation from Czernin's memoirs amply bears out;

« It is clear that our military strength is diminishing to the point where we will not be able to continue the war by winter. The war must be brought to a close during the summer or in early autumn at any price. It is therefore very important that peace talks should be begun before the enemy realises the true condition of our armed forces, the more so as the danger of revolutions is now threatening the whole of Europe ».

The little village of Kobarid in the picturesque Soca valley still bears some of the traces of the battle it once witnessed. The Soca valley and Kobarid continue to invite invasion; but today the invaders have more peaceful intentions to feel and breathe in the historical atmosphere of the place and to admire its great scenic beauty.

The history of Kobarid is not confined to the pages of text books; many of the inhabitants can still remember the dramatic events of 1917.

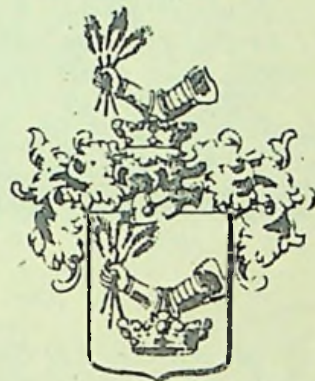
Recently one of our correspondents who was travelling through the Soča Valley came upon Franc Pretnar, who was a seventeen year-old eye-witness of the historic battle. The more than half a century that has elapsed has not erased the vivid memories that imprinted themselves in his brain at the time, and he reminisces as though each scene he describes was passing across his mind afresh at that very instant.

« I remember it as clearly as though it were yesterday. The Italians were entrenched on that slope just over there — you can still see the remains of their fortifications — and the German artillery was pounding them from over there. Kobarid was teeming with soldiers — Americans and Englishmen. There were a lot of English nurses in particular. They all loved our Slovenian cheese and wine, even though they had their own supplies. I was in Kobarid just when the attack started. I was very young, but I could feel that something extraordinary was going to happen. I saw that great army falling to pieces and melting like snow, saw it with my own eyes. It was a horrible sight. The war turned into a massacre of frightened men who had lost all strength of will. Kobarid became a sort of symbol of defeat and suffering. The whole Soča Valley echoed with cannonfire and screams. I saw a whole chapter of history being written and yet another wave of suffering and death pass through our land. Well, all that's part of the past now, but a lot of tourists still seem to be quite curious about it. You can write it down if you like, these eyes here saw it all ».



HRVATSKI

KORIJENI U AMERICI



RADIĆ

Adam S. Eterovich

Radići su dobro poznati u Hrvatskoj. Među njima je bilo dobro poznatih ličnosti u cijeloj povjesti. Ime Radić se može naći u svim predjelima Hrvatske. Radić, Radivoj, Radović i Radovan se također može prevesti kao veseo, vedar i živahan.



Michael Radić, vojvoda iz Senja dobio je grb 1600. godine kada je bio u borbi s Turcima. Originalna nagrada nalazi se u Jugoslavenskoj akademiji u Zagrebu u Hrvatskoj. Druga četiri Radića su također dobili grb.

John Radich, private u Congovičevoj Company 4th Regiment, European Brigade, Louisiana Militia, služio je u Confederate Army 1861. godine. Demitrio Radić je umro u New Orleans, Louisiana 1830-tih godina i upisan je u St. Louis katedrali u New Orleans.

Božo Radić je bio član Austrijske Militarske Zajednice u San Francisco godine 1886. Frank Radich je iskapao zlato na Mariposa 1860. godine a John Radich je glasao kao Američki državljanin, kada je iskapao zlato na El Dorado 1875. godine. Nikola Radich je bio u Amadore, California gdje je iskapao zlato 1860. godine. Marion Radić je bio pionirski član Hrvatskog Sokola u Californiji.

Dobrotom Hrvatske Rodoslovne Zajednice, 1372 Rosewood Ave., San Carlos, California 94070.

A Croatian "Who's Who"

For many years, I have known Rev. Francis H. Eterovich, an American-Croatian Dominican priest, scholar, and writer.

Last year, he retired as Professor of Philosophy at DePaul University in Chicago. For 10 years he was also a member of the CFU.

He and Prof. Christopher Spalatin are the editors of the encyclopedic volumes on Croatia: Land, People and Culture. Two of them were published by the University of Toronto Press. The third volume is now ready for publication.

Beside this series, Dr. Eterovich has published several of his books in English and Croatian and over the years has printed three biographical directories of scholars, artists, and professionals of Croatian descent in the United States and Canada.

The first edition of this series of directories was published in Croatian in 1963. The first English edition (amounting to 145 pp.) was printed in 1965. A third enlarged edition (now already 203 pp. long) was published in 1970. The editor of Vol. IV was prof. Vladimir Markotic, the University of Calgary, Alberta. Its 206 pages contained not only a large number of entries on individual American and Canadian Croats, but it also listed almost all of the CFU lodges. It appeared in 1973.

Biographical Director of Americans and Canadians of Croatian descent is not only a valuable reference book, used in hundreds of libraries, but it is also a convincing proof of Croatian success and contribution in all walks of American and Canadian life.

Its Fifth Edition is now being prepared. It promises to be the best and the most extensive one in the series. Some five hundred people have already filled out the questionnaires mailed by editor and publisher Eterovich. He has spent more than a year in collecting the information on the biographies. The time has come now to finish the collecting of entries and to edit and prepare the manuscript for publication. All new biographies, who would like to submit their data, are urgently requested to hand them in as soon as possible!

Those who were listed in the last edition (1973) and have to report new addresses and additional information should send them to the editor within a few days. It has to be kept in mind that the editor has to observe an absolute

deadline, and then go through a tedious process of correcting and editing hundreds of entries.

Only two conditions have been set for eligibility in the fifth edition. The biography of Croatian descent in the United States and Canada should have a college degree: bachelor, Master's, doctorate; in addition he has to work in such a profession for which college or university training are necessary or required. We know now that thousands of our college graduates, men and women, are presently in highly skilled professions. Many of them may be listed in one or several American or Canadian biographical reference books ("Who's Who"). But they have remained unknown to our Croatian ethnic group.

We, Americans and Canadians of Croatian origin would like to learn about these individuals' life stories, which are indeed success stories. Their achievements are a vivid proof of the contribution of Croatian ability, skill, intellect, and genius. By publicizing these successful careers we will be able to provide the American and Canadian governmental and academic circles with valuable information. When they research and evaluate individual ethnic groups these circles will find in such a Directory convincing evidence about our general contribution to our adopted homelands.

The USA is a country in which large numbers of people are listed in countless "Who's Who" and then the statistics are evaluated as part of national life in the context of the present, past and future. While the American scholars, writers, and politicians have generally failed to give the proper recognition to our "Anonymous Immigrants" (miners, industrial workers, railroad builders, farmers, fishermen, etc.) we will not provide them with the excuse that they didn't know about so many of our professionals, artists, and scholars. This is why such a Directory is of vital importance.

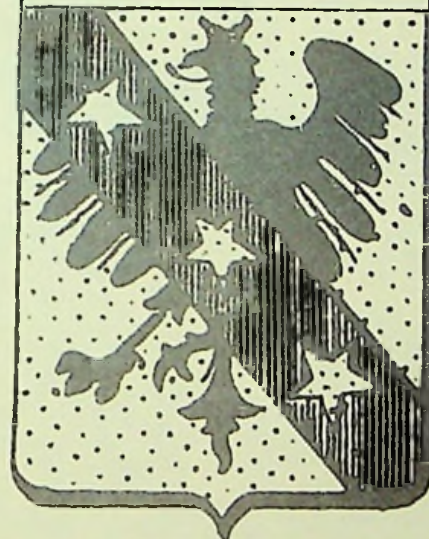
Dr. Eterovich would like to present in his Directory, if in any way possible, 1000 biographies. Even that would be only a small part of our contributors. It is our duty to help Dr. Eterovich to achieve this goal. Contact him at: 1628 West Morse Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60626.

George J. Prpic, Ph.D.
Professor of History
John Carroll University

CROATIAN Roots in America



By Adam
S. Eterovich



BISKUPOVICH

BISKUPOVICH is found in great numbers in Dalmatia. Split and the Island of Brac have many families. They are also found inland in Croatia proper.

The family has two coats of arms. The colors are gold for the dots and red for the vertical lines.

One branch of this clan came from the names Dragicevich, Krstulovich and Krstich. They came to Dalmatia from Bosnia when the Turks conquered Bosnia.

Biskupovich's settled quite early in New Orleans, Louisiana in the fishing business; others came to California and settled in Sacramento and the fishing port of San Pedro.

The name means bishop. There probably was a bishop in the family. Marko Biskupovich was the consul at Antofagasta, Chile many years ago.

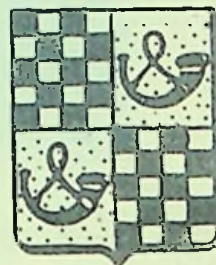
Biskupovich is also found in South America. They were typical of the Dalmatian immigrants who settled near the sea and chose fishing as a way of life.

Courtesy of the Croatian Genealogical Society, 1372 Rosewood Ave., San Carlos, CA 94070.





CROATIA



Detail of the peristyle of Diocletian's Palace in Split. Photo by T. Dabac.

GEOGRAPHY

Croatia (*Hrvatska*), covers an area of 56,536 sq. km. or 22.1 % of the territory of Yugoslavia, and is bounded by Slovenia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, the Adriatic Sea and Hungary. Geographically it may be divided into Mediterranean, mountain and Pannonian regions. The Mediterranean region is a karst area with a highly indented coastline (1,778 km.).

The largest islands are: Krk, Cres, Rab, Pag, Dugi Otok, Brač, Hvar, Korčula and Mljet, and the largest peninsulas: Istria and Pelješac. The mountain region consists of several chains: Kapela (1,533 m.), Velebit (1,758 m.) and Plješevica, while the Pannonian Plain regions forms the most densely populated and largest lowland area of Croatia. In the Mediterranean region, summers are hot (22-26°C), and winters mild (4-9°C); in the mountain region, the average summer temperature does not exceed 19°C, while the winter temperature is regularly below zero; in the Pannonian region, the average summer temperature is 19-22°C., and the winter between 0° and 1°C.

The rivers belong to the Adriatic (Zrmanja, Krka, Cetina and Neretva) and Black Sea watersheds (Sava - 562 km. in Croatia, Drava, Kupa and Danube). The most important lakes

are: Vransko on the island of Cres, Vransko and Prokljansko near Šibenik, and the Plitvica Lakes in Lika. The Adriatic region has Mediterranean flora and abounds in fish (about 365 species), while the inland areas have plenty of game (deer, wild boar, bear, wolf, etc.).

POPULATION

According to the 1971 census, the Socialist Republic of Croatia had 4,422,564 inhabitants (1961 census: 4,160,000), which works out at 73.6 inhabitants per square kilometre. According to the 1961 census, the Croatian population, in addition to Croats, consisted of Serbs (624,990), Slovenes (39,103), Hungarians (42,347), Italians (21,103) and Czechs (23,391).

Croats speak the Croatian language, while the other peoples and nationalities may freely use their own languages. The majority of Croats who hold religious beliefs are Catholic, while Serbs are of the Orthodox faith; there are also smaller numbers of Moslems and Protestants. The capital of Croatia, and its economic and cultural centre, is Zagreb, which accor-

ding to the preliminary figures of the 1971 census has 556,084 inhabitants.

Other important cities are Split (151,875), Rijeka (132,933), Osijek (93,912), Karlovac (47,532), Pula (47,414), Zadar (43,187), Slavonski Brod (38,762), Sisak (38,421), Varaždin (34,270), Dubrovnik, Vukovar and Šibenik each with over 30,000 inhabitants).

SCENIC BEAUTY AND TOURISM

Thanks to its position between the Adriatic Sea and the Danubian Plain, Croatia is a land of very varied and lovely scenery. Its long coastline with the clear, warm, blue sea, innumerable bays and headlands, has a multitude of islands, islets and reefs which have given the country its name of "Land of a Thousand Islands". The luxuriant Mediterranean vegetation, mild climate, and many places and monuments of cultural and historical interest are further attractions which make the Adriatic Coast the most important tourist region in Yugoslavia, visited every year by hundreds of thousands of holidaymakers from all parts of the world. Winter tourism is developing in the Gorski Kotar region, and the sixteen Plitvica Lakes rank among the scenic wonders of Europe. In northern Croatia with its dense woods and numerous rivers, hunting and fishing tourism is increasing in scope.

continued on page 21

HISTORY

After settling in their present homeland (7th century), the Croats (*Hrvati*) founded their own state (Princes Trpimir, Domagoj, Branimir; Kings Tomislav, Petar IV Krešimir, Dmitar Zvonimir and others), which was independent until 1102, when it entered into a personal union with Hungary. (Pavao I Šubic of the family of the Bribir princes ruled independently for a time in southern Croatia and Bosnia). Venetian conquest of Dalmatia (15th century) and Turkish inroads considerably reduced Croatian territory and caused Croat emigration.

After recognizing Habsburg rule in 1527, Croatia retained the features of an independent state. Class conflicts (Matija Gubec's peasant revolt) arose simultaneously with the struggle against Turkey for the remainder of Croatian territory (P. Berislavić and the Zrinski family) and against the Germanization and centralist policies of the Vienna court towards Croatia (the Zrinski-Frankopan plot in the 18th century).

Resisting Vienna, the Croats grew closer to the Hungarians, but the latter also constituted a threat to Croatian interests. In the 19th century, the young bourgeoisie launched a national renaissance movement (the Illyrian Movement), motivated by the idea of unity with the other South Slav peoples. The fight for independent statehood and territorial integrity gave an impetus to the Croatian national revival in Istria and Dalmatia, and among the Croats living in Bosnia. Two ideas were current in that period: that of independent Croatian statehood (A. Starčević) and the pan-Yugoslav idea which had been propagated by the Illyrians (J.J. Strossmayer). Through the Croatian-Hungarian compact of 1868, the Croatian people preserved the remnants of autonomy. Before the disintegration of Austria-Hungary, some Croatian politicians (F. Supilo, A. Trumbić) had striven for Croatian entry into a South Slav state which would be a federal community of equal nations.

EDUCATION AND THE ARTS

In the 1970-71 school year, Croatia had 3,172 elementary schools, 189 schools for qualified workers, 47 general secondary schools, 135 technical and other vocational secondary schools, 67 special schools, 15 art schools, 109 secondary high schools, 255 other schools, 100 school centres and 11 religious schools.

Schools for higher education number 77: 26 university faculties and 3 academies for the arts, 5 schools of university rank, and 43 so-called "higher schools" or colleges below university level. The main university centre is Zagreb (the Croatian University), but there are various faculties also in Osijek, Sisak, Rijeka, Zadar, Split and Dubrovnik. The adult and supplementary education centres known as people's and workers' universities numbered 97 in the 1970-71 school year. Zagreb is the seat of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts.

The oldest Croatian cultural association, *Matica Hrvatska*, in Zagreb has a network of branches throughout the republic. Other important institutions in Zagreb are the Yugoslav Lexicographical Institute, the National and University Libraries, the Republican Archives, and the Rudjer Bošković Nuclear Institute. The Oceano-

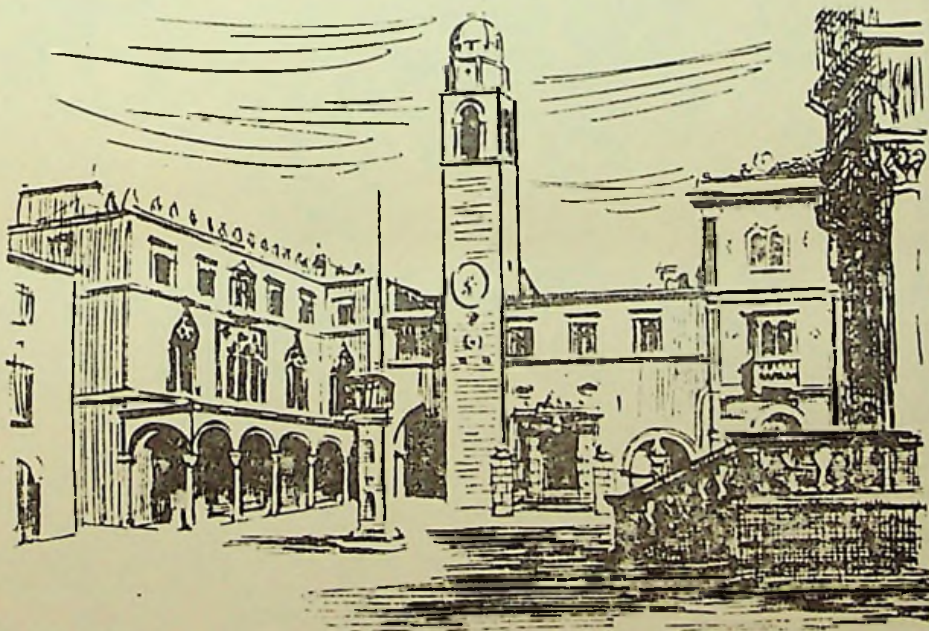
graphic Institute, Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments and Meštrović Gallery are in Split, while both Zadar and Dubrovnik have large and valuable archives. In 1968, Croatia had a total of 93 registered scientific-research organizations and units, 95 museums and 37 collections.

The 3,667 scientific, specialized, public and school libraries have 10,427,000 books (1968 figures). A total of 334 papers are published in Croatia (1969): 7 dailies, 34 weeklies, 32 biweeklies, 102 monthlies and 159 periodical papers, with a total annual circulation of 173,570,000 copies (dailies - 121,626 copies a day). Figures for magazines in 1969 were: 312 publications with an annual circulation of 54,417,000 copies.

In the same year, 1,947 books and booklets were printed in 14,269,000 copies. There are 61 radio stations and one television centre (in Zagreb) on the territory of the republic (1970). The head offices of two film production houses: *Jadran-film* and the cartoon-film studio, *Zagreb-film*, are located in Zagreb. Croatia has 10 professional, 10 children's and 11 amateur theatres. Festivals held in this republic include the Dubrovnik Summer Festival and the Split Summer Festival.



Ragusa



Sponza
Palace

Orlova
column

The Bell
Loggia

The City
Tower

The Main
Guard

St. Blaise

DUBROVNIK

Under the Ensigns of Dubrovnik

Katarina Baruh

Over the centuries, many a fair breeze and may an ill wind filled the sails of the caracks and tartans of the Dubrovnik fleets in their eternal struggle for supremacy with the power of Venice. Thanks to its favourable position, Dubrovnik or Ragusa early became an important trading centre. Mention is made as early as 1266 of the Statute of the Carpenters' Guild that built its ships, and by 1272, Dubrovnik had a code of maritime law and practice. The city was not interested in conquest, but it showed on many occasions that it was prepared to defend its interests with courage: in 1184, against Prince Miroslav of Hum; in 1409 in the straits of Korčula against the Neapolitan King Ladislav; in 1571 in the Battle of Lepanto, fighting for Charles V of Spain against Tunis and Algiers; and in 1588, vainly, but valorously as part of Philip II's Armada. War was always regarded, however, as a last resort. The Ragusans always preferred, whenever possible, to rely more on their diplomatic skill and political resourcefulness. At different times, Venice, Byzantium, Hungary, Rascia (medieval Serbia), Croatia, Turkey and Spain all chose to regard Dubrovnik as part of their domains, but in fact it always succeeded in remaining its own master, ruled by its own nobility, and owned by its own citizenry, securely defended by its stout, towered walls and its astute, conciliatory policies.

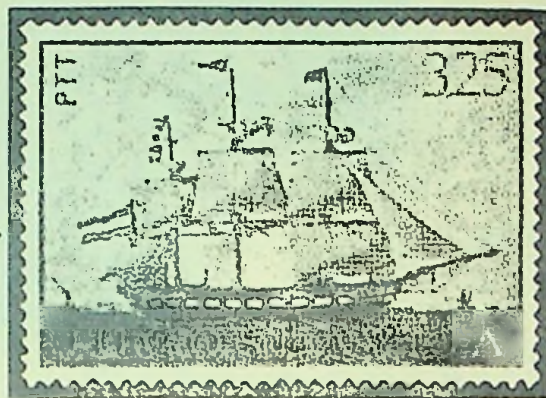
Dubrovnik was founded by a group of citizens of nearby Roman Epidaurus (on the site of modern Cavtat), who fled from the invading Slavs in the 7th century. Slavonic names first crop up in the 13th century, by which time the town already formed a distinct municipality.

Throughout the eight hundred years of its existence, the tiny city-state managed to preserve its independence. No concession seemed too great a price to pay – neither tribute, in the form of money or ships, nor the formal recognition of foreign suzerainty. Throughout this period, the wealth of the republic grew, and with it the lines of class distinction became more clearly marked. By 1462, the state exchequer already contained 7 million ducats.

At that time, Dubrovnik had most of its wealth committed to shipping, though it did not entirely neglect overland trade. Ragusan ships used to call regularly at ports in Southern Italy, Sicily, Aragon, Syria, Egypt, France and Spain. In addition to developing important trading colonies in the interior, the city itself became the major port on the western coast of the Balkan Peninsula. Wealthy people from nearby countries frequently availed themselves of the city's banking services.

Dubrovnik was the cradle of the Renaissance in the Balkans. Painting, poetry, music and the theatre all flourished. It was a city redolent with the lighter moods of the Renaissance as well, wealthy, festive, full of gay young blades, pretty commoners and captivating courtesans, a city glittering with success and abundance. Needless to say, there was a good deal of moral advice offered by the more sober-minded. The nunnery of St. Clare, which was filled to the brim with the unmarried daughters of local notables, was made the object of particularly hostile criticism. Although it had a guard at its gates day and night, pious Ragusans threatened the inmates that they would destroy the steps connecting it with the outside world and even disband the whole

The painting reproduced on the 3.25-dinar stamp is by the Frenchman Antoine Roux. The vessel is the "Madre Mimbeli", which sailed successively under the flags of the Hapsburgs and the Romanovs.



institution if their behaviour did not improve. In 1432, following the practice of Italian Renaissance cities, Dubrovnik erected its first foundling home.

Venice and Dubrovnik found at least one point of common ground: the struggle against pirates. In Dubrovnik it was forbidden to sell boats more than three pairs of oars to Slavs for fear that they would use them for piratical purposes. A document dated 1416 contains an account of the trial of some of the notorious corsairs from Omiš for an attack on a Dubrovnik sailing vessel, from which they had plundered wool, silk, cloth, pepper and other goods. The court gave them the length of time it might take for a candle in the courtroom to burn right through (*infra tempus combustionis uniuscandle ab uno folaro*) in which to make good the damage eightfold on pain of death by public hanging. They were hanged.

In the middle of the 16th century, the Ragusan fleet vied with its Venetian rival in numbers – some 170 to 200 large vessels. Competition from Dutch and French merchant shipping proved damaging in the 17th century, but after the Cretan War, all Turkish trade again was directed through Dubrovnik, leading to a great expansion of maritime trade. It was precisely in this period, however, that Dubrovnik was struck by the disastrous earthquake of 1667, which caused tremendous destruction and enduring economic difficulties. The gay, smiling city was reduced to a graveyard of rubble. The Turks now chose this opportunity to apply pressure, claiming on the basis of their feudal sovereignty over the city that they were entitled to all the property of those who perished without leaving direct heirs. As two thirds of the population had died in the disaster, this amounted to a demand for the cession of 150,000 ducats. Again, however, the celebrated diplomatic agility of the Ragusans saved the day, and the dispute was amicably and favourably resolved.

Slowly the republic recovered from the near-mortal blow it had received. By the first half of the 18th century, it again boasted 150 ships, and early in the 19th, 280; maritime trade was again its greatest source of income. The death-knell came with the Napoleonic conquest of the Adriatic coast and occupation of the so-called Illyrian Provinces. In 1808, Dubrovnik lost its independence; and in the peace settlement following Napoleon's withdrawal, it was handed over to Austria.

Dubrovnik's maritime orientation survived its loss of political autonomy. To this day, there are many sons of Dubrovnik sailing the oceans under various flags. The traditions honoured by this new series of stamps issued by the Yugoslav postal authorities are venerable, but by no means extinct.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

We earnestly invite you to join the Yugoslav American Cultural Organization (YACO). We are a non-political and non-religiously oriented group and our main purpose for organizing is simply to bring the various members of the Slavic community at large together for their mutual cultural enjoyment. We are very proud to have among our members Yugoslav Americans whose families came from the many different regions and republics of today's Yugoslavia. Our goals are as we have mentioned before, ONLY to promote a cultural awareness and appreciation of our heritage as well as to bring Slavs and non-Slavs together in social gatherings. Our programs include folk dances from all regions of Yugoslavia as well as slides and movie presentations, history lectures, folk singing, language instruction, and other various cultural activities. Won't you consider joining us for a good time as well as a very informative experience? Our dues are as follows: Family membership is \$10.00 per year; Single membership is \$5.00 per year; and Social (non-worker) membership is \$15.00 per year. All of these memberships include a subscription to this monthly publication THE KALIFORNSKI. We will guarantee that you'll be happy that you joined. The nicest people belong to YACO. How about you?

For your convenience we are including several application forms which you may fill out and clip, mailing to YACO, P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 95076. You may also send a gift subscription or membership to someone. Simply send their name and address with your check to YACO Gift, P.O. Box 226, Watsonville, CA 9507 .

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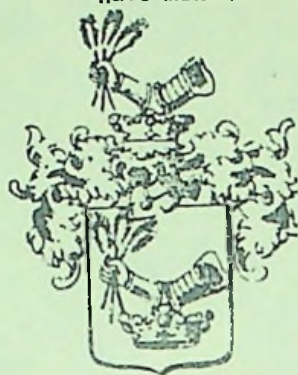
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Send it!

CROATIAN

Roots in America



By Adam S. Eterovich

RADICH is another popular and common name found throughout Croatia but it also includes many famous and illustrious individuals who have distinguished themselves throughout history.

Radich, Radivoj, Radovich and Radovan probably all derive their name from the same root, meaning happy or merry.

Michael Radich, Duke of Senj, was awarded a Coat of Arms in 1600 for service in fighting the Turks. The original award is in the South Slav Academy in Zagreb, Croatia. Four other Radiches were also awarded Coats-of-Arms.

John Radich, a private in Cognovich's Company, 4th Regiment, European Brigade of the Louisiana Militia served in the Confederate Army of 1861. A Demitrio Radich died in New Orleans, La., in the 1830's and is recorded at the St. Louis Cathedral in New Orleans.

Bozo Radich was a member of the Austrian Military Society in San Francisco in 1886. Frank Radich was mining gold on the Mariposa in 1860 and John Radich voted as an American citizen while mining gold on the El Dorado in 1875.

Nikola Radich was in Amador, Calif., mining gold in 1860 while Marian Radich was a pioneer member of the Croatian Sokol in California.

Courtesy of the Croatian Genealogical Society, 1372 Rosewood Ave., San Carlos, Ca. 94070.



Ken Kambic

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